4

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO RURAL READERS.

Plans for Two Styles of Home Made Pig Troughs That Prevent Crowding and Unequal Feeding-How to Keep Grain Free From Weevils.

The many of putent pig troughs is legion. Some possess superior points, but as a rule the farmer is averse to patented articles when convenient contrivat home at a comparatively small expenditure in money. Fig. 1 illustrates a simple trough in use in Australia. It is so constructed as to prevent crowding

and unequal feeding. A trough (Q) is located beside a fence or division to the pen. a board (g) about 14 feet wide is hinged to the portion at b. When feeding is to be done pull on the handle c, when the position indicated by the dot- B. ted lines is assumed: you can then pour in the swill or course feed and distribute it evenly in the Fren of Port

however the second of the second of the second IG. 1- PEND VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TROUGH. trough. The handle c is released, and the occupants dumbaneously commence

The plan shown in Fig. 2 is intended

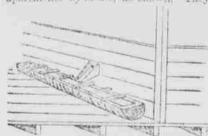


FIG. 2-HOME MADE FIG TROUGH. should be made of hard wood, with rounded edges, and firmly nailed not more than one foot apart. The plan shown at Fig. 1, while more expensive, is well worth the extra outlay.

Budding Fruit Trees.

The essential conditions for building are a free flow of the say in the stock and a corresponding one in the tree from which the buds are taken. Only when the bark on the stock can be easily separated from the wood can the operation be successfully performed. Budding is to be preferred to grafting for all the stone fruits and in case of tallure can be repeated on the same stock, and is best performed on young stocks of one or two years growth. The buds are taken from sciens of the present season's growth, which should be out from thrifty young trees. In budding select a smooth place on the stem of the stock to be budded. within the corfoar inches of the ground.

Make an upright out just through the a cross cut at its top, and within the slit thus made insert the bud by rability the bark sufficiently with the knife. The buds for the purpose are removed from the stick of scions as they are wanted by a smooth cut with a sharp knife, usually taking with the buil a very thin shaving of the wood. The bud is then inserred in the slit under the bark, and the stock is bandaged over the wound with some kind of course twine, leaving the had itself uncovered by the tre. If the union of the bud to the stock takes it will be manifest in a couple of weeks, when the wrapping can be removed. In the spring the stock should be cut off a little above

How to Manage Candled Comb Honey. candied so that it cannot be removed by the honey extractor may be managed by Mrs. L. Harrison's method: This, according to the lady's own story, is as follows: The honey was mashed up in a pan and set over a kerrie of boiling water and stirred frequently. Before the honey was very hot the wax had rism to the apriace, and being set out in the cold quickly congealed, so that the warm honey could be poured from under it through a coffee strainer into another. vessel, leaving the wag in the pun. Aftor the honey was melted the war was all medted up together, and considerable comey of inferior quality was under it. which can be kept separate and used for co-king, tracking gingerbread, etc. the honey will make excellent vinegar The wax can be matted in a pan over bolling water, and should be poured. Then again over a when mell of through a hot coffee strainer, and when cost will be of a light straw color.

Saving Bees-way.

The process of rendering wax as comthe supply of wax is scarcely equal to the demand, it behoves beckepers to practice more economical methods. The to get about with one team less. acressed demand is due to the popularin the market. Where one has no ex- cents. tractor the wax may be put into a strong. placed on a plate or other object to prevent its touching the bottom of the vessel and so becoming burned. The way will collect on the top of the water. Where it is desired to mold the wax into calter use a deep basin, and when cool if any impurities are found on the botton, snave them off and melt this por-

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

What They Would Mean to John Smith. an Ohlo Farmer.

To an impartial observer it would seem as if there were no excuse for the badness of modern American roads. Notther precept nor example has been withheld from the men who have their building and maintenance in charge. Any intelligent farmer can sit down in his barn and figure out on the clean head of a barrel, in fifteen minutes, the benefit that good roads would do him. Why more farmers don't do it, and why the few who do don't act in the matter, don't get up and chance, so far as we could give it, to runtle for good roads as earnestly as they ances for the same purposes can be made | rustle for good government on election day, is as unexplainable as the proverbial

> John Smith, who lives ten miles from ness. We can wait till we know before Mr. Smith has a farm of fifty acres, on by teiling the recommery men of this enables and fruits for the city market. He has forcing beds by the dozen and He is a practical man in the true sense over cream, fresh from the creamers have fully \$2 of profit off every load of it made butter devoid of acidity. arther way Not at all.

foregoing cuts organily appeared. The be well satisfied and would probably seen milk top of the trough is divided into separate thank me for my trouble. You strange Sailt is a nes or the dredging of the nearest canal | proper churning temperature. vith great interest. He will work himment a bearing on his prosecrity as any of these—is spoken of he becomes bored at once and goes off to feed the pigs with disgusted back on his face.

Mr. Smith from the first day of May g rate three long hours to travel over man. e ten miles of intervening mud, sand and allers. Alternation of when from any other cross the reads are in a worse

and is all. Now what advantages would | that way of handling the milk. they clumbed down of the wagens after unprove the keeping quality of able other work for Mr. Smith. They of time. It is quite reasonable to suppose that this would enable Mr. Smith to carry on the lashess of his farm with one man less than he hive nowsaving, counting wages and board, of

Then again over a smooth dry road horses can draw more than a quarter larger load than over a wet, rough road.

Thus, if the roads between Mr. Smith's monly practised is not only troublesome farm and the city were good instead of but wasieful. Innamuch, therefore, as bad the saving of time would enable him to get along with one man less, The lightenest straft would enable him of the demore to wagous would be ity of foundation. The most approved avoided. His men would be happer and plan of rendering wax is by the use of a his horses would last longer. It is diffiwan extractor, of which there are several cult to put this down in dellars and The following table somewhat approximates it:

Besides these would be the added comfort when Mr. Smith takes his family out driving for pleasure, as he does oamsionally, and the better prices which his fresher, less joited produce would bring when it was placed on sale.

NEWS FOR THE DAIRY.

CRITICAL OPINION AS TO THE BUT-TER EXTRACTOR.

A Machine That May Mean a Revolution in Butter Maxing One Authority Who Prefers the Bailer Extractor to the Cream Separator.

We early took the ground that the butter extractor should have a fair prove its usefulness, believing then, and believing now, that if it can be used to make the butter of commerce is Take the cose of Market Gardener simply involves a revolution of the lussithe city of Cleveland, for instance. Now making stanondous fools of ourselves which he raises, almost exclusively, veg- tored land" that it is a failure and then have to take it all back.

There is probably many hundred times his orchards are models in their way, as much batter being churned from of the word. Consequently he makes and centrifuges, as there is being made money. Yet it is a very easy matter to from the few limiter extractors that are prove to Mr. Smith that he might make more being operated. The first and most a good deal more. In fact it has been serious criticism made on the butter of proved to him many times that the bad the estractor by many-ourselves inroads between his farm and they claud | chaded-more then a year ago was that produce which he sends to market. And nation the same view yet, while it has yet he does nothing. Do you suppose been renounced by so many within the that if I should go to Mr. Smith and your, and sweet buffer has so grown in show him that his way of raising colory (as a that it is far less a bugbear to the cas wrong; that he lost \$500 a year by manufacturer than it used to be. Int paining his trees properly; that deel when we get right down to the ore was a waste of a good round sum bettom facts the difference between but-the way he pulled his suitors, he for charmed from the rightly addiffed ald stated wasting and losing money tenera that I new mostly churned in the way. Not at all, a point for factories, if it is thoroughly as book as he found out those rate we had of easy as matter in the churn, he he would correct those and when so there is a fair hope of its keeping applied the extra \$200 or \$250 or \$2 to provent crowding, and is thus desposed and account in the fall or need it impulsed by experts from extractor scelled by Prairie Panner, in which the toward litting that most rage he would notice if it is made from pure and whole-

So it is not the sweetness of the butter apartments by clears, as shown. They as it may seem, I can prove to this came that is turned out by the extractor that proclical, sensible John Smills seven will lead to be condemnation in markets mes a week that by permitting the that take millions of pounds of that rouds in his locality to be rough or charmed from freshest cream or from sandy or modely he because her so bruch that mildly neithfiel and well washed. hard easil every year, and Mr. Smith The condemnation will come, if it comes will only smile and go on trucing in to stay, for the same reason it comes to Providence to get his go do to market charmed butter, and comes with swift in good condition through sand and mud-wings, because of the foreign matter and over obstacles that would have for in it, as it came to the extractor made the ancient Record read his toga, when the holk had not been cared for or would have exused the old time Azter properly. We are now assured that that believe that his favorite god, Chac- defect is obviated; but even if it is, any Mool, had gone back on him, despite the extractor can handle milk with success dev human morsel which had been of- till it is cooled down to 69 degs, no red in sacrifice the day before. He re- more than cream can be churned from gards the progress of railway building, the separator that comes out at 75 to 80 the erection of telephone or telegraph dogs, till it has been cooled down to

The extractor does not and cannot if into a white heat over a discussion make good butter, either in defiance of I the tariff; but when road improve- the churning laws of nature or in conment -a subject which has ten times as tempt of the laws that govern the proper care of milk, before it can get control of If all these laws are heeded as well they have to be to preserve milk that will make good and sweet cheese, the extractor will do next to perfect work entil the last day of October sends at today. But whether it can take unstone wages leavily leaded with the clean milk, and that out of condition reducts of his farm to the city market, otherwise, and succeed in rescuing it in order to get the load there early when on the way to decay as well as chough he has to start in from the farm the separator and churn can, is the is early as 2 o'close in the morning, for question now in court.-Hoard's Dairy-

Milk for Cheese.

Run the milk through an elevated condition there is not the leads have to strainer in air of the same temperature the careful selections through so many stick scally as to check or even at mid- as the milk, and you will find the ani had flavor gone. Take the new milk hen the light finally gets to the city and cool it rapidly with ice or cold burses are Ur d out completely, the water, and you get rid of the heat, but ver is wear, and disgusted with life, when you taste of the milk you will find school the free buses has been joited that the flavor is there, although you at of the land, and as likely as not a will not small it very much until it is artical rip a sprut or two has caused warmed up. This is where the choose report of the wagen to break under maker is very often deceived, to wit The milk is brought to the factory cold, and he does not discover anything wrong maline has an many as six teams, until he gets it heated up. Then his ages and drivers on the way to the trouble begins, for the milk is so sweet ty at the same rine. In the latter in-that he cannot get the acid to kill the are a the valeure multiplied six times, taint which is the inevitable result of

thermal Mr. Smith if the roads between There is only one way that milk can be properly taken care of for making How to Manage Candica Comb Boney. Smeath in tend of mindly, sandy and cheese during the summer months, and rough: Well, in the first place, the tempers of his max would be saved from a an elevated strainer, or pouring with a good deal of no necessary pressure. This dipper from one can to another until the would make their lives happier, they temperature of the milk is about the would be believe chirens, and would be same as the surrounding atmosphere. If more apt to vote for Mr. Smith's caudithis is the toughly done the gas will be date when Novembercomes along. They would not be so first when they got about the proper ripeness for making back from the trip to be city, for if the good classe. Repeated experiments roads were good the trip could be made show that this animal odor or gas in in half the time which it takes now. If milk rather than acidity, is what we they were fresh and energefic when have becontend with in our efforts to the drive hours they could do considers choose, which is the greatest fault that to found with it at the present time, and would have not hour or two more to do what we must remedy if we are to comin, moreover, because of the saving | pete with C anda in the markets of Engand -S. A. Smith.

Dairy Questions and Answers.

Here are some of the questions and anwers given at a dairy institute held in McDonough, N. Y.: Do you allow tobacco smoking where

og are making butter. No: never, How can we best sell our butter? Di This has been proved time and time rectly to consumers. First sell to your riends, and use them as aids to secure ther customers. In this way we may ave the commissions and profits of the

> Will cream rise quicker at any time making the milk thinner? ream will always rise quicker by thin ing the milk. The smaller the volume f milit the somer the cream will rise This fact feaches as not to have the milk

too deep in the palls or caus. Should sour buttermilk be put into sweet cream? Not do not do that. If you do you will be likely to impart a battermilk taste to your cream and injure the flavor of your butter.

Will butter keep better under brine than sait? Butter should be pucked solid and the air excluded. This can be done well with salt and a cloth at the bottom and the top-first salt, then a cloth, then a layer of sait paste on top of all. Some say that to submerge with bring is best. I the year,

THE FRENCH COACH HORSE. What the French Government Has Done to Improve Its Horses.

The king of horses is the French coach borse. I should say "general purpose horse," for I do not class thorough breds, Arabs and trotters in the ranks of utility; they are there to improve our stock, and today they are scarcely need ed for that. The French coach horse, demi sang, or Anglo-Norman, as he is variously designated, bails from the thoroughbred; and Rattler, who was imported in 1800, did more for the coach

and, used by the government. It was the Rattier blood that found the missing link in the French coach maigue mother and daughter. Menry mare, and from these two, I believe, came the breed of horses, and the only ones | Kentucky, once found an apt comparison besides the thoroughbred capable of re- for a bachelor opponent in congress producing itself to a containty. It is the when he said his enemy was "like a admirable direction of the French government which has enabled that country to produce this noble animal. It is the thorough plan for uniting and developing all the valuable qualities of the very best breeds, so that it has given over to the world a race of horses that posses a degree of perfection never before attained-size, style and action.

horse than any of the other thorough-

As early as 1965 the government studs were permanently established, and from that time down to the present day the horse breeding of France has been reduced to a science.

In 1789 there were in France 3,239 approved and government stallions, and from 1815 to 1833 the government bought for service in their studs 1,902 stallions. In 1831 a notable advance was made toward the improvement of the light breeds suitable for ceach and cavalry purposes. which was followed in 1833 by a decree establishing a government stud book for the preservation of pedigrees, and this was placed under the supervision of the minister of agriculture.

After the establishment of this stud book more critical judgment was exercised in the selection of stallions for government use; a decided improvement has taken place in the character of the horses. between 15,000 and 20,000 owned by the government having been recorded, no animal being numbered unless belonging to the government studs. In 1879 the managements of the government studs was vested in the department of agrienture and commerce, under the immediate supervision of a director general eight inspectors, twenty-six sub-directors, ten superintendents and twenty-six veterinaries.

Previous to the war France was living in its height of luxury. The finest teams in the world then belonged to the emperor. Private individuals were all vicing with each other who should own the largest, handsomest and most stylish turnouts. Hundreds of horses seventoen through the tuumb and finger with hands high, drawing eight spring barouches, were to be seen in the Bois da Bonlogne.

Today the French coach horse has obtained what to my mind is the correct height, 16 hands to 16.2, and numbers of these can now be met with.

In 1874 the number of stallions owned by the government was ordered to be increased 200 per year until they should reach 2,500, and the credit necessary for prizes aw led to breeding animals should reach 1,500,000 frames per annum, and a special sum of 50,000 francs per year was granted to make experiments at the Haras or Stud of Pompadour.

The French coach horse has been degenerations that has developed a race of such size and wonderful endurance, combined with perfect symmetry and graceful carriage, that the idea of perfection in a coach horse has been at tained, while the in and in breeding assures their power to transmit these qualities to their offspring.

No other coach horse can approach there in the combination of size and stylish action, for though they do not attain as high a rate of spend as the light weight American trotter, yet their achievements over their native turf tracks, in their two mile, half and four mile races stamp their endurance as emething wonderful. Many of these orses attain the weight of 1,400 pounds, and yet are as graceful as an antelope and as beautiful as a picture.-Cor. Pacutic Rural Press.

Points of Interest.

21 cents a pound.

Two-year-old fine bred merino rams sold this season in Colorado for as high as \$12 apiece.

The supply of geese and ducks for the Boston market comes mostly from that little duck of a state, Rhode Island.

Saranac, Mich., has a horse racing Methodist preacher, Rev. J. W. Arney. The parson's mare Amy won in the three minute race organized and bessed by the ribbons. In the race of 3-year-olds again the preacher's young horse Dodge won. Hey, Mr. Arney showed all the members of that community that they were as ables compared with him in the matter of driving. There was, however, no betting-at least if there was the preach-There was, however, no er didn't know it. Mr. Arney wishes to encourage the industry of raising good horses, and this is the occusion of the races. All the same we are not to infer that the preacher regards participating in them as a disagreeable daty:

The autumn and winter city poultry markets begin to be active about Oct. I. During the summer farmers and incubator operators sell their stock more profitably at the hotels in the country and at the seashors.

Well matched and handsome there oughly broken carriage being in the New York city marlo \$1,800 the pair. Teams of trucks, express wagons and heavy

ing bring from \$650 to \$550, while a good riding horse can be sold for anywhere from \$150 to \$1,000. The market for heavy hauling horses keeps up well all

LIVE STOCK COLUMN.

REMARKABLE, YET SCARCELY A FREAK OF NATURE.

Picture of a Wyoming Female Mule and Her Offspring-A Colt That is Half Mule and Half Horse Henry Clay's Comparison No Good Here.

Doubtless many of our readers have read of the strange freak of nature in Wyoming, in which a female mule something over a year ago gave birth to a colt, also a female. We copy from The Rural New Yorker a picture of this Clay, from the male raising state of mule, having neither pride of ancestry

nor hope of posterity."

But there are several well authenticated instances on record in which femule mules, at any rate, have had posterity, At the Paris Zoological Garden there



FEMALE MULE AND HER FOAL, is and has been for some years a she mule that has had for third fool, thus break- throughout the day in the day in the day in curred in Tennessee, in Jackson county, about forty years ago, also one in Penns sylvania, noir the same the same three sylvania. sylvania, near the same time. Our grewin great abundance on the low land gray stalling it was gird by a gray stalling it was a late of the same time. Wyoming mule's cold was sired by a gray stallion 3 years old. The fittle creature resemble a horse more than a mule, but an edd feature in the case is its spotted or prediction. It is hybrid in color as well as in ancestry. The mother is a dark dam. The mule is the property of Mr. T. Dyer, of Euramie county, twenty miles from Charamas.

The sen was fest sinking voice, the list own and the low and the list own and the low and the list own and the low and the list of the sent of the low and the low and the list own and the low and county, twenty miles from Cheyonse, The cell, through its peculiar parentage, is half mule and half horse.

The Texas Screw Worm.

Mr. John D. Morris writes that he "finds them half an inch or more in length, and the largest about as large as a medium goese quill, being largest in the middle and tapering to each end, a great deal mere to the head. They are ellow, have a sharp, black head and blunt tail, with two small black strip running from near the center of back to the root of the tail. The ridge are very rough and feel like small fish teeth. They are very strong and p good pressure on them. The small ones are more active and of a white color; the of ler they get the deeper velow they become and their heads be come very black. The younger on have but very little black about them. The flice are very large and green, havbrown eyes, nearly white faces, wh black and green stripes from the eyes t.

"I had about forty head of stock with worms in them. Some had them in heor six different places. They seem to prefer no particular place, some catalo having them on the back, others on their sides, cars, legs or belly. I have worked The French coach horse has been de-veloped under the exclusive guidance of always tell their presume by the bloody the manager of the national studs. It is water running from the place. They stick to get them out, unless something is just on them to kill them. I put turperties and calonicl in the hole first and.

Hierarchy remained until the return of that kills them, then I pack the hole | day, when the wolf slunk away in the d longer in the shado,"

Mr. F. T. Stuart informs me that he success to destroy the worms. He first applies turpentine to the wound and then packs with lime. He says he has never had to repeat this treatment. I find it most important to use pine tar after the destruction of the worms to prevent a return of the fly. Mr. Stuart says this is unnecessary in the lime treat-

An M. D. of the county has found them in the nostrils of a woman, in a slight wound in the armult of a man and In the poultry market through the in the urethra of a horse.-J. Stewart summer frozen turkeys retailed at 20 to McGehee in Southern Live Stock Jourmal.

Corn and Cats for Feed.

The horse eating corn in sufficient amount to sustain him at daily labor will be observed to pass offensive gases, sweat freely in warm weather and show distress upon any considerable exertaon. especially if driven at a free guit upon

In the day of travel by stage coach and canal packet no manager thought parson, and the parson himself held the | of feeding corn to horses except to make time upon the tow path or public road. The common rule was half a bushel of oats daily, with a light ration of clean, well cured timothy hay to each horse On this feed muscular endurance and what is commonly called "wind" were maintained at the highest attainable point for hard service, and that too with the least possible risk to health and limb,-Cor. Prairie Farmer.

Hog rings can be put in so they are no annoyance to the hog and do not give pain, even in the operation of putting them in. A single round ring is all that is necessary. This should be put through the middle of the "rooter," deep enough to have a good, strong hold-but not so deep as to interfere with the muscles which work the rooter. The ring must in all cases be closed outside the nose. On all good ringers there is a small knob in 'de the handles which answers as pitien at for eatthing the ring and

ing it rough till the points are on The ring should be squeezed together all the points overlap. Every hog grazing on alfalfa ought to be ringed. It will greatly protect the stand .- Field

THERMOPYLYS.

This is the place that a might be provided by the control of the c tong years and chapte and earthquake

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Vires on the scene is a vire type of the rook.
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And the strict in the season.

And the about parties of the property of the parties. SHE VANQUISHED THE WOLF.

Strategy Helps a Haine Woman One of a

Perform Productions.

One day Union Productions.

One day Union the meaning in the woods about his levely is meaned no forces of them reads to garned. A use Maily, addition reads to garned to be a thought of the rapidly were away. Leaving the of the rapidly were away. Leaving the of the rapidly were away.

Stinct of the beasts.
Their conservation seems due have ments their square often seemed to hereceastly the opposite is right. Still her practical knowledge thought her it was lest to let them have their own way. When near what is now known as the time home, on a risks reversed by a growth of gignnia places, both cower gave a food fellow, as if from fright, and broke miss at traces gallop in the direction of floury, now half a nelle distant. Parting a general for their fellow, as we want or come for enuse of their frient son was confranted by

The wolf at area made expring for her The wolf at once made a spring for her face as dealt in a linguaged beathroat. With the skill and fury of an expert lower Aunt Molly deat Lim a stranger throw with her brown v and broken I tot, which sent him hash up in his masses. Again and again the stranger british up I for her throat, but made they were a top both first and fort with suffice at race to pear him back several feet. However I was now life or death the larged wemen found her self for growing worker, while the attends of her waying a few values of the strange of very green after the attends of her waying a feet stand from her head, with a despende long sho throw it

head, with a desperate leap she threw it over the head of the walf with a dexterity which was not only surprising to the walf but herself also.

This piece of errotery had the effect to bowlider the wolf. Its larged wildly about, varily endoworing to rid houself of his inconvenient headgear, while Mody lest an time in climbing to the lower branches of a tree and out of barm's reach. When blinifold and sufficiently recovered his equilibrium, seeing his intended victim be condities reach, he at encount up the most demonlar bowls of rage and disappoint-

with axle greese and put around tar to keep off files. It takes turpentine and calonnel between ten and twenty into the kell them in the sun probable. ntes to kill them in the sun, probably | condition of her cramped himbe and chilled

frame would permit.
She found the children half frightened has used air slaked lime with unvarying | our of their wirs, as the arrival of the cova--Lewiston Journal

Gobella Topostries Bare.

A beautiful piece of tapactry represent-fur the allocation of Mage line just been placed to bester college. It is followed by Mr. Burne-Jones and is executed by the house of William Morris, of London. There is not known to its a single piece of Gobella top-stry in the United States, not withstanding the every day references to The highest authority in this country all mits that in all his Farapean travels in had never such a simile piece of genuine Gobeliu tapsatry except as show pieces by royal museums. The so called Gobelin tapestmes display

ed in the United States are in reality A. busson. These langings containing quant pictures of feuchl times, turreted causes with knightly figures in armor and mately who kingarly ligures in armor and saliely dames in courtly army, make expecially effective panels for libraries and disting rooms. They are all weven by hand hem and are not the work of the needle. The most beautiful of these injecties, which approaches gonnine Goodia in the exquests fineness, is the one new owned by the Hormon house in this edge, it was first brought to this country by A. T. Shawari, shown as Goodin tanesiry and believed to be such Gobelin tapestry and believed to be such by many experts. It is known new not to be a Gobelia and the fact that it was sold for but a few thousand dollars, and with but little competition, goes to show how uniform was the verdict of the experts on a closer examination. - New York Trabine

Acquisitions and Accomplishments. A true accomplishment is only won by

hard work. Accomplishments make a woman valuable to herself.

A woman may have many acquisitions and no accomplishments.

No woman can talk well who has not u

good stock of definite information. Conversation runks among the greatest accomplishments and the greatest arts. No woman talks well and antisfactorily who reads for the simple purpose of reading .- J. G. Holland.

A mortgage was raised from a poor woman's house at Plainfield, N. J., by watermelon scens. The guests of a summer hotel paid fifty cents apiece for the privilege of guessing the number of socis in a watermelon and the proceeds were devoted to the widow.